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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

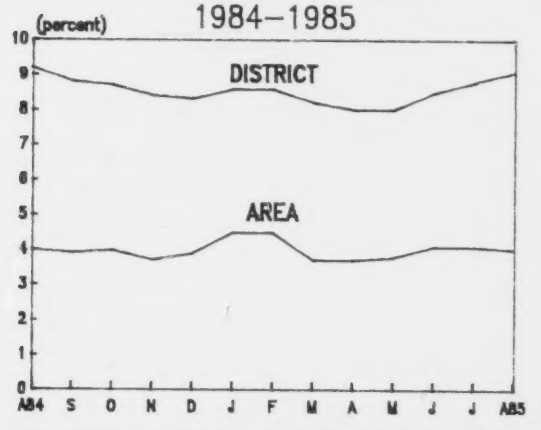
DATA FOR AUGUST 1985

OCTOBER 18, 1985

AUGUST EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR DISTRICT RESIDENTS IS UP OVER THE YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

AUGUST
1984–1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

District resident employment declined from 312,300 in July, 1985 to 309,400 in August, 1985, as students and other seasonal workers left the labor force. In contrast, the number of unemployed District residents rose from 30,300 to 30,900 over the month. The seasonal decline in employment (2,900), along with the unseasonable increase in unemployment (600), resulted in a marginal rise in the unemployment rate, between July and August. Historically, unemployment has fallen between July and August. The rise in the level and rate of unemployment should not be construed, though, as a general worsening in the employment status of District residents. Unpublished data sources suggest that the District's unemployment rate should fall in the months ahead. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate declined from 7.4 percent in July, 1985 to 6.9 percent in August, 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (August, 1984 to August, 1985) the employment

Job Service . . .

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
August 1985 a/

	August b/ 1985	July c/ 1985	August 1984	July 1984	Net Change From July 1985	Net Change From August 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,300	342,600	327,700	330,600	- 2,300	12,600
Total Employment	309,400	312,300	297,700	299,600	- 2,900	11,700
Total Unemployment	30,900	30,300	30,000	31,000	600	900
Unemployment Rate d/	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,061,000	2,062,100	1,983,300	1,987,600	- 1,100	77,700
Total Employment	1,978,100	1,977,000	1,903,200	1,901,700	1,100	74,900
Total Unemployment	82,900	85,100	80,100	85,800	- 2,200	2,800
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,720,700	1,719,500	1,655,600	1,657,000	1,200	65,100
Total Employment	1,668,600	1,664,700	1,605,400	1,602,100	3,900	63,200
Total Unemployment	52,000	54,200	50,200	54,900	- 2,800	1,800
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

situation of District residents has improved marginally. Since August of last year, total employment has increased by 11,700 for District residents. Joblessness, though, has increased slightly over the year from 30,000 to 30,900. The growth in employment (3.9 percent) offset the rise in joblessness (3.0 percent), resulting in a drop in the unemployment rate from 9.2 percent in August, 1984 to 9.1 percent in August, 1985. For the nation, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.3 percent to 6.9 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

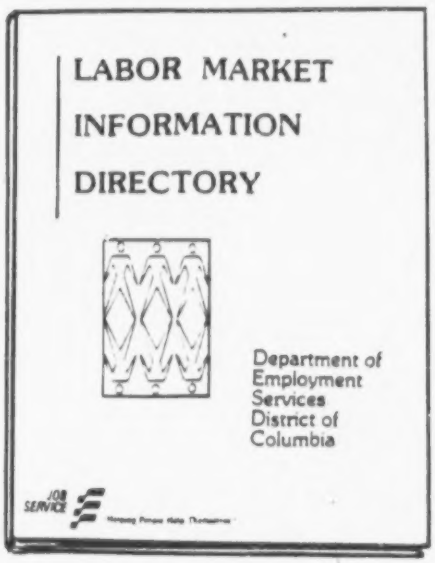
After holding steady at 4.1 percent for two months, the Area unemployment rate dropped marginally in August, 1985 to 4.0 percent. The Suburban unemployment rate fell slightly more, from 3.2 percent in July to 3.0 percent in August. The decline in the Area unemployment rate was due to a rise in suburban employment (3,900) and a drop in suburban unemployment (2,800). In August, 1985, Area employment was 1,978,100--1,100 more than in the previous month. Between July and August, Area unemployment dropped from 85,100 to 82,900. In August, Suburban employment was 1,669,600 and Suburban unemployment was 52,000.

Compared to last year (August, 1984 to August, 1985) the Area and the Suburban jobless rates are unchanged at 4.0 and 3.0 percent, respectively. Employment growth in the Area and the Suburbs has just kept pace with the growth in the labor force, resulting in no change in the jobless rates over the year. Since April, 1985, the employment situation

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Washington, D.C.	9.1	8.8	9.2
Alexandria City	4.8	5.0	4.1
Fairfax City	3.4	3.5	3.5
Falls Church City	4.1	4.2	4.6
Manassas City	2.6	3.2	2.4
Manassas Park City	2.4	2.3	2.0
Arlington County	3.9	4.2	3.3
Fairfax County	3.2	3.4	2.5
Prince William County	3.9	4.2	3.3
Loudoun County	2.7	2.9	2.3
Stafford County	2.8	3.0	2.4
Montgomery County	3.0	3.7	2.3
Prince Georges County	2.5	2.4	2.9
Frederick County	3.1	3.2	3.6
Calvert County	3.2	3.7	4.4
Charles County	2.5	2.8	3.1

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.



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NEW LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY NOW AVAILABLE

The Directory is intended as a general guide for students, planners, and others interested in doing their own research on the District's and the Area's labor market. The Directory lists and describes selected sources of administrative and research data about labor markets in the Area. It also contains a bibliography of recent reports, studies, and aritcles published by the Department and others.

The Directory is a free service of the Department of Employment Services. Copies may be obtained by calling the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083 or the Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis Division (202) 639-1642.

of Suburban residents has changed very little when compared to year ago estimates. This trend tends to confirm speculations that the Suburban labor force has possibly approached full employment. Given full employment of the Suburban labor force and the continued expansion of Suburban job opportunities, the District's employment situation should improve further during 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,171 in August, down 1,156 from July. In August, 1985, 50.2 percent of all UI recipients were males, with Service workers comprising 24.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants in August, up 0.7 weeks from the previous month.

The jump in the median duration in the current spell of insured unemployment was due to an increase in the female median duration of insured unemployment. Over the month, this group's median duration of insured unemployment increased from 8.3 weeks to 9.7 weeks. Available information suggest that the increase in female duration occurred among clerical, sales, and service workers.

Since August, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 3,797. Over the year, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment has remained constant at 9.7 weeks. As the table below indicates, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
August 1985

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Total	9,171	10,327	12,968
Sex			
Male	4,601	5,158	6,115
Female	4,570	5,169	6,853
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,214	2,581	2,850
Clerical & Sales	2,350	2,630	3,002
Service	2,562	2,696	3,337
Farm, Fish, Forest	37	38	57
Processing	24	37	57
Machine Trade	108	143	142
Benchwork	57	69	75
Structural	741	888	873
Misc. & INA	1,078	1,245	2,575

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
August 1985

Duration and Sex	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Total	9,171	10,327	12,968
1-2 Weeks	1,144	2,060	1,792
3-4 Weeks	1,394	1,423	1,592
5-14 Weeks	3,924	3,738	5,978
15-26 Weeks	2,712	3,106	3,606
Median Duration			
All Claimants	9.7	9.0	9.7
Males	9.7	9.7	9.8
Females	9.7	8.3	9.6

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

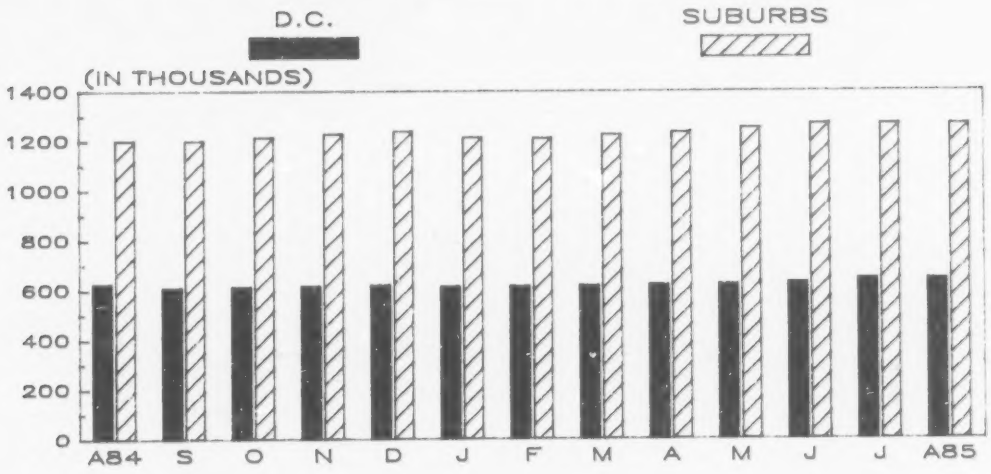
1/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

Source: DOES/LMIR

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Due to seasonal factors, jobs in the District declined from 643,100 in July, 1985 to 641,000 in August, 1985--a 0.3 percent decline. However, there were 15,300 more jobs this August, than in August a year ago--an increase of 2.5 percent. Private sector employment increased by 1,500 jobs (0.4 percent) over the month and by 9,000 jobs (2.5 percent) over the year.

AREA JOBS



While most of the major industries in the District experienced some job growth this month, total Government employment fell by 3,600 jobs (-1.3 percent). Seasonal declines, in Federal Government employment in particular, contributed significantly to the decrease. The Federal Government accounted for 86.1 percent of the total decline in Government employment over the month. From July to August, the largest increase in employment, in the District, was in the Construction and Manufacturing industries, with 200 jobs each.

Most major industry sectors increased over the year. Total employment growth was lead by total Government (6,300) followed by Services (5,600); Retail Trade (1,300); Construction (900); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (600); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500). Federal Government employment posted its first August to August increase since 1980, increasing from 208,900 in August, 1984 to 211,200 in August, 1985.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

During August, industry employment in the Suburbs totalled 1,262,900--1,000 fewer than the previous month. Government employment lead this seasonal decline (2,900), in particular, teachers and other school workers who had participated in summer school programs. Although the Suburbs experienced a negative growth rate compared to July, 62,400 jobs (a 5.2 percent growth rate) have been added to the Suburban economy, since August, 1984. Private sector employment has increased by 1,900 jobs (0.2 percent) since July, 1985.

Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have expanded by 5.2 percent. This growth translates into 62,400 additional jobs in the Suburban economy. The private sector accounted for all the growth (63,500). The Services industry accounted for 42.3 percent of the total growth (26,700). Other private sector industries that increased significantly over the year were Wholesale/Retail Trade (13,500); Construction (10,500); and Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (5,400). Growth in the other private sector industries over the year ranged from zero in Mining to 4,000 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. Government employment declined, over the year, by 1,100 jobs. This job loss was concentrated solely in the federal

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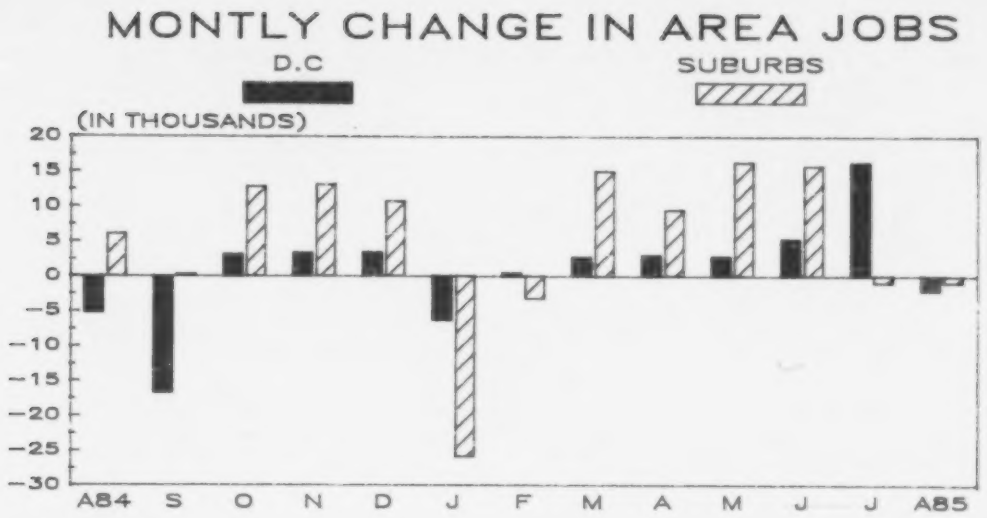
A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	August a/ 1985	July b/ 1985	August 1984	August a/ 1985	July b/ 1985	August 1984
TOTAL	641.0	643.1	625.7	1,903.9	1,907.0	1,826.2
Total Private Sector	364.9	363.4	355.9	1,346.8	1,343.4	1,274.3
Manufacturing	14.8	14.6	14.6	79.4	78.9	77.7
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.3	37.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2	20.8	20.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.6	40.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.1	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.5	11.6	29.3	29.3	28.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.2	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.1	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	11.8	11.6	10.9	110.2	109.9	98.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	26.9	26.3	90.5	90.3	84.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	39.4	35.6
All Transportation	8.9	9.0	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	18.0	17.9	17.6	46.8	46.6	44.5
Trade	64.9	64.8	63.7	377.3	377.7	360.7
Wholesale	9.8	9.8	9.9	70.9	70.7	69.1
Retail	55.1	55.0	53.8	306.4	307.0	291.6
General Merchandise	4.5	4.5	4.9	34.4	34.9	34.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.7	42.5	39.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.8	33.7	32.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.3	20.5	20.0
Eating and Drinking Places	28.7	28.6	27.2	104.8	105.3	98.7
All Other Retail	21.9	21.9	21.7	70.4	70.1	66.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.4	36.3	35.9	111.1	111.0	106.6
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.0	21.6	21.5	20.8
All Other	29.1	29.0	28.9	89.5	89.5	85.8
Services	210.0	209.1	204.4	577.2	574.5	544.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.7	12.2	12.0	28.5	28.9	27.5
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.0	21.4	21.2	20.4
Business Services	43.9	43.7	41.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.4	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.1	21.5	20.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.6	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	68.1	66.6	65.5	527.3	524.4	497.0
Government	276.1	279.7	269.8	557.1	563.6	551.9
Federal Government	211.2	214.3	208.9	356.9	361.1	359.5
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.2	202.5	192.4
D.C. Government	59.8	60.3	55.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



sector (-4,900). State and Local Government employment increased by 3,800 jobs, over the year, dampening somewhat the job loss in the federal sector.

Job Growth in the Area

In August, jobs in the Metropolitan Area numbered 1,903,900--3,100 (0.2 percent) fewer than in July, 1985. Over the year, though, jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 77,700 (4.3 percent). The private sector increased by 3,400 jobs (0.3 percent) and by 72,500 (5.7 percent) over the year. Most industries in the Area continued to show increases, over the month and over the year, except Wholesale/Retail Trade and Government. The Wholesale/Retail Trade industry showed seasonal declines over the month, but increased by 16,600 jobs (4.6 percent) over the year.

Government employment was down, over the month, by 1.2 percent (6,500 jobs)--4,200 jobs in the Federal Government and 2,300 jobs in State and Local Government. Over the year, Government employment expanded by 5,200--7,800 in State and Local Government and -2,600 jobs in the federal sector. Overall, growth in the Area is considerably stronger than the Nation as a whole. [See the table below for the comparative growth rates.]

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS: THE DISTRICT, THE WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE NATION

	Percent Change in Total Jobs August, 1984 to August, 1985
District	2.5
Maryland Suburbs	4.6
Northern Virginia	7.8
Washington, D.C. MSA	4.3
U.S.	3.3

LMI TID BIT

Between 1979 and 1984, the Washington Area produced nearly 5 percent of all the new jobs in the Nation, even though it contained only 1.8 percent of the Nation's work force in 1979.

EXTENT OF HOLIDAY HIRING

Between October and December of each year employment traditionally expands to meet the increased activity of holiday shoppers. In the Washington Area, how large can we expect this seasonal employment expansion to be?

Over the past seven years, the Area's Retail Trade industry (which accounts for the bulk of the increased jobs) has added an average of 12,500 jobs. Last year, however, the basic pattern was expanded somewhat when 17,500 jobs were added in the October thru December holiday period. Thus, this year's expansion could reasonably be expected to add between 12,000 and 18,000 area jobs. In the District, expansion has accounted for nearly 10 percent of the increased holiday employment in the Area or approximately 1,200 jobs.

HOLIDAY HIRING-RETAIL TRADE
Total Employment (000)

	Oct.	Dec.	Change
Area (MSA):			
1978	247.6	260.4	12.8
1979	255.2	266.0	10.8
1980	258.7	270.7	12.0
1981	261.9	272.0	10.1
1982	260.2	272.2	12.0
1983	280.9	293.4	12.5
1984	297.3	314.8	17.5
District:			
1978	51.7	53.3	1.6
1979	53.0	54.2	1.2
1980	51.9	52.9	1.0
1981	51.6	52.3	0.7
1982	49.8	50.5	0.7
1983	50.3	52.0	1.7
1984	64.2	65.9	1.7

Source: DOES, Wage and Salary Employment by Industry.

MAYOR BARRY MET ABOUT SUBURBAN JOBS

On October 3, 1985 Mayor Marion Barry Jr. met in Rockville, Maryland with County Executive Charles Gilchrest and major employers from Montogomery County, as part of Mayor Barry's program to develop suburban job opportunities for D.C. residents.

The breakfast meeting was the first in a series of meetings Mayor Barry will conduct with major employers throughout the region to link jobs in the surrounding metropolitan area with the District's jobless workers.

At the request of Mayor Barry, Montogomery County Executive Charles Gilchrest and James Culp, president of the Montogomery Co. Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Economic Advisory Council of Montogomery County, invited some 40 leading employers in the county to the breakfast.

Mayor Barry traveled to Rockville via Metrorail. Accompanying the Mayor were Julia M. Walsh, the President of the Greater Washington Board of Trade and Foster Shannon, chairman of the newly created Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council.

The series of regional meetings initiated by the Mayor are a key element of the Mayor's Seven Point Plan, which he announced last June, encouraging regional cooperation to alleviate labor shortages in many of the surburban areas and high unemployment in the District. The meeting advised Montgomery County employers of the District's vast and varied pool of qualified job seekers.

The next scheduled meeting with employers and Mayor Barry will take place October 29 in Fairfax County. Discussions are under way to meet with employers and officials in Arlington/ Alexandria, Virginia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In July, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate, was unchanged from June and was tied with two other metropolitan areas for the fourteenth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 4.1 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.7 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Baltimore area's June jobless rate was 5.2 percent, down from 5.3 percent in May. The Baltimore rate was 1.1 percentage points higher than the Washington Area. The Washington Area's unemployment rate declined a mere 0.2 percentage point, over the year.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1985

When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary rate of 8.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 11th highest jobless rate. This was the same position held in June.

Virginia (5.8 percent) and Maryland (4.4 percent) ranked 34th and 50th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only four states West Virginia (13.4 percent), Louisiana (11.6 percent), Mississippi (10.9 percent), and Michigan (10.8 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. These same four states were the only states registering double-digit unemployment rates in June. Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 4.3 percent, however, the Massachusetts rate is only 1.0 percentage point lower than the Maryland rate.

In 26 of 51 states, July's jobless rates were lower than those a year ago. In three states, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Massachusetts, unemployment rates remained unchanged over the year. The largest over the year increase was reported in New Mexico at 2.2 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia, with a jobless rate of 8.9 percent, had the 13th highest rate of the selected cities. This is up two notches from June, when the District of Columbia held the 15th position. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was unchanged from June at 9.2 percent. This was up 0.6 percentage point from the May average of 8.6 percent. Of the

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24 selected cities, 11 recorded higher jobless rates and 11 posted lower unemployments. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of unemployment (18.3 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachuesetts (5.0 percent) had the lowest jobless rate for two consecutive months (June and July). From January through May 1985, (five consecutive months), Dallas, Texas had the lowest unemployment rate. New York posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 4.6 percentage points. On the other hand, New Orleans had the largest over-the-year rise in joblessness, 2.4 percentage points.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	July 1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	18.3	21.8
2. Cleveland, OH	13.3	12.5
3. Newark, NJ	11.8	12.2
4. New Orleans, LA	11.5	9.1
5. Dayton, OH	11.4	11.1
6. Buffalo, NY	10.2	12.2
7. Cincinnati, OH	10.3	9.9
8. Miami, FL	10.0	9.5
9. Birmingham, AL	9.7	13.4
10. Chicago, IL	9.6	9.0
11. Houston, TX	9.1	7.7
12. Los Angeles, CA	9.1	10.6
13. Dist. of Columbia	8.9	9.4
14. St. Louis, MO	8.8	9.4
15. Columbus, OH	7.6	7.9
16. Pittsburgh, PA	7.5	10.3
17. Atlanta, GA	7.5	7.1
18. Milwaukee, WI	7.2	7.5
19. New York, NY	6.9	11.5
20. Philadelphia, PA	6.8	8.5
21. Baltimore, MD	6.7	7.5
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	6.2
23. Dallas, TX	6.1	4.5
24. Boston, MA	5.0	5.1

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

DOES ASSISTS IN STAFFING NEW NATIONAL REHABILITATION HOSPITAL

The D.C. Department of Employment Services is seeking applicants to fill full and part-time postions at the Washington area's first rehabilitation hospital. The National Rehabilitation Hospital is scheduled to open in October, 1985. Employment Services has been designated as the exclusive recruitment source for the new National Rehabilitation Hospital, which is near completion at 106 Irving Street, N.W. in the Washington Hospital Center complex.

The private non-profit speciality institution will provide comprehensive medical rehabilitation, training, and research in such areas as spinal cord injury, head trauma, arthritis, stroke, amputation, multiple injuries, and other performance impariments. The Department is reviewing its files of unemployment compensation recipients, and accepting new applications for clerical, professional, service, and management positions throughout the hospital. Commenting on the recruitment effort, Employment Services Director Matthew F. Shannon said:

"The National Rehabilitation Hospital joins a long and growing roster of prominent companies which have utilized the Department's recruitment and screening services--the Marriott Corporation, the Sheraton Grand, and Zayre's Department Store are among the most recent. We are pleased to make these free services available to a new employer in the District, while at the same time provide expanded employment opportunities to our citizens."

The District Governments Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program financed the hospital construction, providing a $34.4 million loan. The project created 150 construction jobs and is expected to generate more than 500 new permanent jobs when the hospital is completely staffed.

Job applicants may apply in person between 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Monday through Thursday at the Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W, Room 100 or call 639-1601 for additional information.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

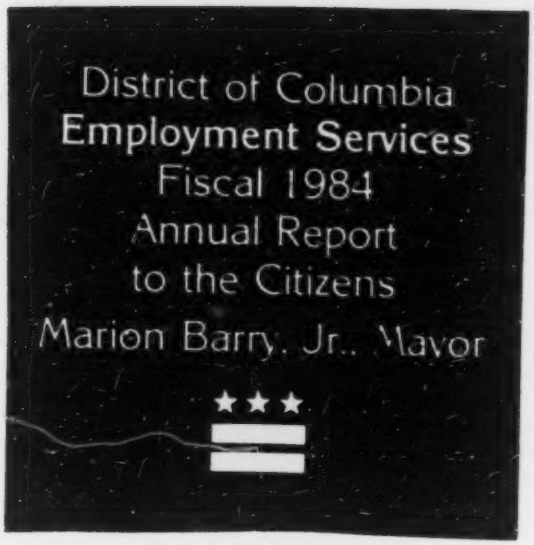
Total unemployment insurance activity and payments in all programs were down slightly in August from the seasonal levels reached in July. First time claimants totalled 3,460 and benefit payments amounted to $5.3 million. Initial claims were twelve percent below last month and August of last year. There were 36,050 weeks of joblessness compensated in August--nine percent below last month, but fifteen percent below the level set in August, 1984.

This return to "normalcy" reflects the seasonal surge of activity in July associated with the change of base period for determination of benefits and seasonal claims by non-professional employees (cafeteria workers, crossing guards, etc) of the school board.

The average weekly benefit payment in August was $147--slightly above the $146 posted in July. The rise is accounted for by claimants in the State Program, where the average rose $2 from last month. The number of persons receiving benefits for the first time dropped to 2,320 from 2,550 last month. The number of beneficiaries of record rose slightly to just above 10,510.

The payments for the current calendar year through August stands at $42.5 million--representing compensation for 293,100 idle weeks at $145 per week. Some 27,420 claims were processed during this eight month period. The trend in activity continues to be downward compared to $49.6 million paid through August, 1984 at approximately $143 per week and $69.6 million in 1983 at $146 per week.

The average rate of unemployment in the Washington Metropolitan Area has been dropping for the last three years.



☆☆☆☆☆

- Placed 33,153 individuals in jobs
- Placed 20,110 youth in summer jobs
- Enrolled 24,782 individuals in job training programs
- Enrolled 2,203 persons in Apprenticeship Programs
- Negotiated 88 first source agreements with employers for worker referrals
- Took 52,547 claims for unemployment insurance
- Took 3,647 claims for disability compensation
- Took 167 claims for Victims of Crime Compensation
- Inspected 1,176 worksites for safety/health standards
- Collected $603,000 in back wages for 2,300 workers

These major accomplishments and more are presented (along with information about programs and resources) in the Department's 1984 Annual Report to the Citizens. Free copies of the report may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1400.

JOB SERVICE

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS (REGULAR PROGRAMS) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA August 1985

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984	% Change From July 1985	% Change From August 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,463	3,937	2,976	- 12.0	+ 16.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,102	39,749	42,410	- 9.2	- 14.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,542	35,738	38,502	- 8.9	- 15.5
Total Benefits Paid	$4,693,394	$5,091,357	$5,338,325	- 7.8	- 12.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.23	$142.46	$138.65	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Number of First Payments	2,107	2,274	1,828	- 7.3	+ 15.3
Number of Final Payments	831	1,014	1,051	- 18.0	- 20.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,501	9,212	10,640	+ 3.1	- 10.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.4	15.7	21.1	- 1.9	- 27.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	146	203	243	- 28.1	- 39.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,053	3,548	3,664	- 14.0	- 16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,066	3,550	3,387	- 13.6	- 9.5
Total Benefits Paid	$533,212	$619,149	$561,464	- 13.9	- 5.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.91	$174.41	$165.77	- 0.3	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	164	236	201	- 30.5	- 18.4
Number of Final Payments	88	132	106	- 33.3	- 17.0
Total Beneficiaries	871	915	957	- 4.8	- 9.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.7	15.0	16.9	+ 24.7	+ 10.7
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	61	76	+ 9.8	- 11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	589	663	825	- 11.2	- 28.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	438	506	546	- 13.4	- 19.8
Total Benefits Paid	$75,858	$86,529	$86,544	- 12.3	- 12.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.19	$171.01	$158.51	+ 1.3	+ 9.3
Number of First Payments	46	43	49	+ 7.0	- 6.1
Number of Final Payments	30	41	0	- 26.8	+ 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	142	145	166	- 2.1	- 14.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	9.5	11.8	11.1	- 19.5	- 14.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,676	4,201	3,295	- 12.5	+ 11.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,744	43,960	46,899	- 9.6	- 15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,046	39,794	42,435	- 9.4	- 15.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,302,464	$5,797,035	$5,986,333	- 8.5	- 11.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$147.10	$145.68	$141.07	+ 1.0	+ 4.3
Number of First Payments	2,317	2,553	2,078	- 9.2	+ 11.5
Number of Final Payments	949	1,187	1,157	- 20.1	- 18.0
Total Beneficiaries	10,514	10,272	11,763	+ 2.4	- 10.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.6	15.6	20.4	0.0	- 23.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

$4.2 BILLION PAID TO DISTRICT WORKERS IN 1ST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR

In the first quarter of this year, District employers paid $4,208,051,899 to 601,680 workers, an annualized average salary of $27,976. These employment totals represent 20,373 new jobs, a 3.5 percent increase over the first quarter of 1984. The total paid to workers was $276.6 million or 7.1 percent more than in the same period in 1984. For the average worker it represented a 2.3 percent increase.

Employment was down slightly (915 jobs) from the fourth quarter of 1984. This represents seasonal adjustments from the peak of the holiday hiring in 1984's fourth quarter. This information is derived from ES-202 Reports submitted each quarter by District employers under the Unemployment Compensation Program.

UNDERSTANDING LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has recently prepared a Users Guide to Labor Force Statistics from the BLS. This guide contains descriptive information on the principal statistical series produced by BLS in cooperation with state Job Service Agencies, including the Department of Employment Services. The Guide contains a short history of each series, the uses and limitations of the data, references to publications containing the data, and a description on how to aquire the data.

These statistical programs are the source of most of the data and articles published in the Area Labor Summary. A copy of the BLS publication is available free of charge from the LMIR (202) 639-1642 or the DCOICC (202) 639-1084.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES COVERED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FIRST QUARTER, 1985, WITH SELECTED COMPARISONS

	Average Employment	Total Wages	Annualized Average Wage
First Quarter, 1984 1/			
Private 2/	330,768	$2,084,036,417	$25,204
Federal Government	207,100	$1,565,389,229	$30,236
Local Government	43,439	$282,024,424	$25,968
Total	581,307	$3,931,450,070	$27,052
Fourth Quarter, 1984 3/			
Private 2/	348,601	$1,938,241,898	$22,240
Federal Government	210,997	$1,611,647,242	$30,552
Local Government	42,997	$271,523,146	$25,256
Total	602,595	$3,821,412,286	$25,368
First Quarter, 1985 3/			
Private 2/	346,734	$2,268,137,368	$26,164
Federal Government	211,246	$1,650,051,952	$31,244
Local Government	43,700	$289,862,579	$26,532
Total	601,680	$4,208,051,899	$27,976

1/ Revised
2/ Includes Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
3/ Preliminary

Source: Employment, Wages, and Contributions Report (ES-202) 9/27/85

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for August, 1985 increased $7.90. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.1 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were up 18¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing reflects the most significant increase, as Weekly Earnings increased $25.78. Weekly Hours were up 0.6 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 53¢ an hour. The increase was due to increased overtime.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products had the greatest overall decrease, due to less overtime. Average Weekly Earning were down $11.02. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.7 hours, as Average Hourly Earnings went down 11¢ an hour.

LAYOFFS/PLANT CLOSING REPORTING SYSTEM

The Department of Employment Services will develop an automated Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing reporting system within the next year. The system will utilize existing data files associated with the payment of unemployment insurance compensation claims and with the administration of the unemployment insurance tax system. Associated supplemental information will be generated from follow-up contacts with firms involved in layoffs or plant closing. The system will have the capability of identifying firms and individuals involved in layoffs/plant closing based on claimants paid for unemployment compensation. In addition, characteristics of the firm (industry, causes of layoffs) and individuals (race, sex, age interval, Spanish ethnicity and residence) will be amassed and summarized.

The system has the potential for identifying the overall severity as well as the industry concentration of layoffs/plant closing in the City in terms of the parameters set to define a layoff. The analysis of data can be used to design programs for workers from industries hard-hit by layoffs; for

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	410.78	402.88	381.15	38.0	37.7	37.9	10.81	10.63	10.11
Durable Goods	361.10	364.99	335.62	39.9	40.6	39.3	9.05	8.99	8.54
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	383.25	394.27	341.17	43.8	44.5	42.7	c/ 8.75	c/ 8.86	c/ 7.99
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	387.16	371.16	356.13	41.1	40.3	40.7	a/ 9.42	a/ 9.21	8.75
Other Durable Goods	326.48	346.14	316.72	37.1	39.2	37.0	8.80	a/ 8.83	g/ 8.56
Non-durable Goods	453.75	435.03	418.83	36.3	35.6	36.2	a/12.50	c/12.22	11.57
Food & Kindred Products	597.45	597.46	504.81	38.2	37.6	35.5	c/15.64	a/ 15.89	14.22
Printing & Publishing	447.72	421.94	436.80	34.6	34.0	36.4	a/12.94	a/ 12.41	a/12.00
Other Non-Durable Goods	300.42	297.41	254.07	41.9	40.3	36.4	m/ 7.17	7.38	6.98

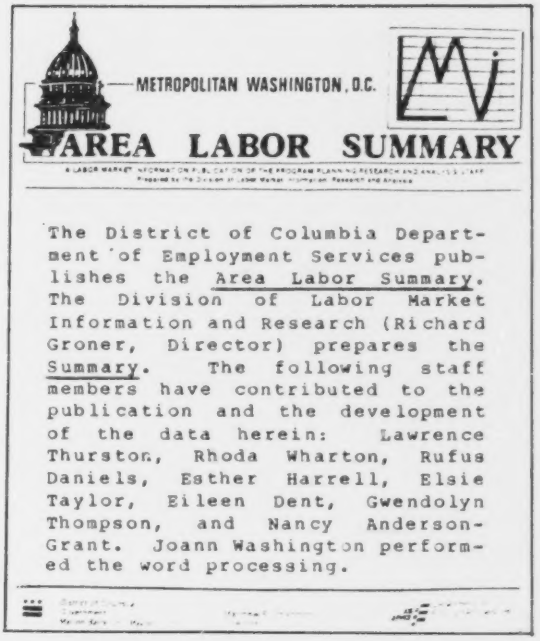
Total Production Workers	August '85	July' 85	August '84
	34,500	34,700	34,200

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
j/ More business, other than seasonal
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

dislocated workers and for economic development in industrial sectors hard hit by layoffs.

The system is part of a national network in which similar statistics will be reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by all states for development of a national data base for the analysis of layoffs by industry, geographic location, and severity. The national definition of a permanent mass layoff is one in which fifty persons are involved and lasts more than thirty days.

For information call: 639-1415.



The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

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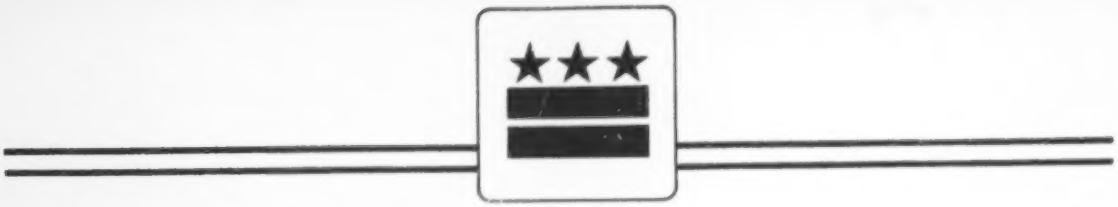

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